

Motherhood

Is made happy-hood by
healthy infant-hood.

Children that have bunches
in the neck, eruptions on the
face, head or body, eczema, sore
ears, inflamed eyelids, rickets,
or snuffles, should be given

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The great specific for inherited or acquired Scrofula.
None too young or old to be benefited by this great
blood purifier, alterative and tonic.

"I had scrofula when I was two years
old and Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me. I
have since taken it for dyspepsia and it
has helped me very much." ADA AUSTIN,
Tate, Va.

"Our little boy had eczema and the top
of his head became scaly. Hood's Sarsa-
parilla cured him and made him strong
and hearty." Mrs. M. HORNBY, Law-
rence, Kan.

Accept no Substitutes for Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills.
No Substitutes act like them.



ered with ice for a distance of a mile
and a quarter. None of the ene-
my's ships have been seen lately. There
have been no fresh attempts to destroy
the railroad."

RUSSIA'S REPLY.

She Also Expects Manchuria
From Terms of Secretary
Hay's Note.

(By Associated Press.)
ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 19.—Russia's
reply to Secretary Hay's note on China
was handed to Ambassador McCormick
to-day.
The reply was given to Mr. McCormick
by Foreign Minister Lamsdorf, and
was promptly dispatched to Washington.
The terms of the reply have not been
divulged here. It is known that they
were along the lines previously indicated,
being a virtual acceptance in principle
with the exception of Manchuria, which
is now the theatre of war, and where
Russia's special interests lie.
The foreign office also reports that
Viceroy Alexieff explained that as Dally
was practically in a state of siege and
without commerce, it was impracticable
to allow consuls or consular agents there
during the period of hostilities.

CHINESE NEUTRALITY.

Japan Will Respect It So Long
as Russia Pursues Same
Course.

(By Associated Press.)
TOKIO, Feb. 19.—The response of Ja-
pan to the request of China for a state-
ment of its position in regard to the
neutrality of the latter country was
made public to-day. It says Japan will
respect the neutrality of China, so long
as Russia does the same, and that the
mausoleum and public buildings in
China everywhere will be secure from
any injury not attributable to the ac-
tion of Russia.

"Furthermore, the rights of Chinese
officials and inhabitants within the zone
of military operations will, in their
persons and property, be fully respected
and protected by the imperial forces, so far
as military necessity permits. The im-
perial government has no intention to
acquire territory at the expense of China
as a result of the conflict."

It is further declared that whatever
action Japan may take as a result of
military necessity, will not impair Chi-
nese sovereignty.

IN HIGH SPIRITS.

Russian Families Leaving Man-
churia, Owing to Dearthness
of Provisions.

(By Associated Press.)
HARBIN, MANCHURIA, Thursday,
Feb. 19.—The Russian troops are con-
centrated in the lower Yalu Valley. Every-
body is in high spirits and daily expect-
ing reinforcements.

Russian families are leaving Manchuria,
owing to the dearthness of provisions, all
of which are required for the troops.
The Manchurian and especially the
Trans-Baikoff Railroads cannot cope with
the demands for transportation. Women
and children are unable to get on trains,
and many are waiting at the stations,
suffering from cold and hunger.

It is expected that there will be suffi-
cient supplies of bread, meat, butter,
preserved meats and lard, and that there
will be a great scarcity of boots. It is
not to be expected that such stores can
arrive for some time.

NO EXEQUATOR.

United States Consul to Dalny
Will Not be Allowed to Pro-
ceed to Post.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—Secre-
tary Hay has been informed that Ed-
win V. Morgan will not be granted an
exequatur by the Russian government,
authorizing him to act as United States
consul at Dalny.

Mr. Morgan is now on his way from
Washington to San Francisco and touch at Yokohama,
at which point the State Department
will be able to advise him a month
hence what course to pursue.

"This decision on the part of the Rus-
sian government was not altogether un-
expected, but it is nevertheless the sub-
ject of grave consideration by the State
Department officials. It can be stated
that up to this moment a decision has
not been reached as to the answer to be
made to the Russian government. It is
explained that the reason for Russia's

action is purely military, the army offi-
cers desiring that there shall be no for-
eign officials on the Liao Tung peninsula
during the progress of hostilities. It is
also suggested that as the United States
consul would be charged with the re-
sponsibility for the protection of the
Japanese, there would be many chances
for severe friction, which it is desirable
to avoid.

The announcement is made that the
decision in Mr. Morgan's case does not
apply to the newly-appointed United
States consuls at Mukden and Port-
Arthur, as in Manchuria, and the
State Department, taking the ground
that that province is part of China, would
apply to the Chinese government for
exequaturs for these consuls, not recog-
nizing the right of any other power to
intervene.

CHEMULPO FIGHT.

Russian Officers Give an Ac-
count of It Differing From
Previous One.

(By Associated Press.)
ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 19.—The gov-
ernment report of the naval action at
Chemulpo, Korea (February 8th), says
the Russian cruisers Varieg and Korietz
sank a Japanese destroyer and torpedo
boat, and crippled another ves-
sel before returning to the harbor.
The government to-day received from
the officers of the Varieg and Korietz,
who are now at Shanghai, their account
of the fight at Chemulpo. The account
shows the admirable handling of the
two Russian warships in the face of
overwhelming odds. The officers confirm
the statements that when the Japanese
squadron of eight warships appeared off
Chemulpo, the Russian cruisers at once
opened fire on the Japanese, which had
been sent out to reconnoiter; that the Ko-
rietz on sighting the Japanese squadron,
immediately returned to the harbor and
rejoined the Varieg, and that the Ja-
panese followed to the mouth of the har-
bor and sent the Russians a peremptory
summons to surrender.

This message, the officers add, was dis-
regarded, whereupon the Japanese threat-
ened to enter the harbor and engage the
Russians there. As this would have en-
dangered the other vessels in the har-
bor, including the French and other
foreign warships, Captain Roudneff, of
the Varieg, as senior officer, boldly gave
orders that both vessels steam out and
meet the enemy. The fight outside be-
tween the Varieg and Korietz and the
eight Japanese warships resulted, ac-
cording to the officers' report, in the
sinking of two Japanese warships, one
cruiser and one torpedo boat. The Rus-
sian ships were repeatedly struck, but
they succeeded in re-entering the har-
bor, where the captains decided to blow
up their ships to prevent them from fall-
ing into the hands of the enemy. The
survivors of the crews were taken off
and the two warships were set on fire.
The Russians also blew up a small
steamer, the Simgari, which was acting
as a tender to the Varieg.

The official report of the Chemulpo
fight gives the losses on the Varieg at
one officer and thirty-three men killed,
two officers slightly wounded and sev-
enteen men severely wounded. There
were no losses on board the Korietz.

TO BE IN COMMAND.

War Minister Kuropatkin to
Have Charge of Russian
Land Forces.

(By Associated Press.)
ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 19.—War Min-
ister Kuropatkin, who is going to the
Far East, will be appointed commander-
in-chief of the army operations there,
and Vice-Admiral Makarov, who is now
on his way east on a train, will be ex-
pected to reach Port Arthur in two days,
breaking all previous records, is to be-
come commander-in-chief of the navy.

Rear Admiral Jessen has been ap-
pointed to succeed Rear Admiral Bwold
as stockholder commander of the Vlad-
ivostok squadron. Rear Admiral Jessen
has the reputation of being a bold sailor
who does not hesitate in an emergency.
He will leave St. Petersburg imme-
diately.

Although Viceroy Alexieff has been
criticized in some quarters, there is no
indication that he will not retain the
viceregal office in the Far East, it is pos-
sible, however, that the active direction of
field movements may pass out of his
hands.

Always Remember the Full Name
Laxative Bromo Quinine
Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 3 Days
E. W. Johnson

FUNERAL OF MR. HANNA

Nation, State and City Bestow
Last Honors Upon Dead
Statesman.

IMMENSE THROG PRESENT

Bishop Leonard, Delivers Eulo-
gistic Address, Emphasizing
Integrity of Dead Man.

(By Associated Press.)
CLEVELAND, OHIO, Feb. 19.—The
nation, State and home city of Sena-
tor Marcus A. Hanna bestowed upon
him this afternoon its last honors. Fu-
neral services were held in St. Paul's
Episcopal Church. Shortly after the
noon hour the casket was taken from
the Chamber of Commerce auditorium
and the funeral procession took up its
slow march to the church, two miles
away. At the head of the column rode
a platoon of twelve mounted police, fol-
lowed by three platoons of troops, all
mounted on black horses and with swords
at carry. The hearse, carrying next,
was followed by the pallbearers and official
guests, which included members of
President Roosevelt's Cabinet, Governor
Herick's staff, the delegations from the
Senate and House of Representatives,
city members of the various legislative, city
officials and delegations from several
civic organizations.

Immense throngs of people lined both
sides of Euclid Avenue from the down-
town section to the church entrance.
When the body and its escort reached
the church, the edifice was closed to
all but members of the funeral party.
The pallbearers received the flower-cov-
ered casket from the hearse and with
bare heads bore it into the church and
placed it upon the altar. The casket was
followed by members of the Hanna fam-
ily, J. Pierpont Morgan, the New York
financier, was of the family party and
escorted Miss Phelps, a member of the
Hanna household.

The body was met at the church door
by the officiating clergyman, Right Rev.
W. A. Leonard, bishop of Ohio; Dr. G.
H. McGrew, rector of St. Paul's Church;
President W. F. Pierce, of Kenyon Col-
lege, an institution which has been great-
ly benefited by Senator Hanna's lib-
erality, and Rev. W. H. Jones, rector of
St. John's Episcopal Church, of which
the dead man was a member, who spoke
the usual sentences as the body was
borne down the aisle.

Eloquent Eulogy.

The customary service was read, and
Bishop Leonard delivered the eloquent
eulogy. The bishop laid stress upon Mr.
Hanna's integrity, purposefulness and ser-
vice to humanity. Integrity, said the
bishop, was a keynote in his life.
"It is this word that is carved deep
upon the stone," he said, "and it is this
word that has made his name a household
word. He was not only honest, but he
was fair and just in all his dealings.
He was respected by every-
one in his employ. Each man of the hun-
dreds that looked up to him felt that the
master mind there was always the clear
and unshakable. He was a man of in-
tegrity. His field was an open one, and his meth-
ods were never belittling or degrading.
He is an example to the young men of our
country who would achieve success in
any department of endeavor."

His definite objects in his life, he
had aims to achieve, goals to reach,
standards to attain. Clear visioned, quick
in his perception, his diagnosis of a sit-
uation was rapid and searching, and then,
when he had determined upon his course,
he followed it patiently and persistently
until he had achieved his goal. I think he
would have disdained a mean or an evil course."

Of Tender Heart.

"And finally, how true and tender of
heart he was. He reached the highest
level in life. But he did not reach it
by the sword. He was not a conqueror.
His good heart was his strength. Would
you see him among the laborers on the
dock, among the workmen of the mills,
among the Salvation Army people, among
the humble and plain folk, you would find
him cordial, hearty, unassuming, and
friendly. Do you not recognize the reali-
ties of this man's genial, generous ef-
forts in the silent approbation those
three hundred thousand miners are of-
fering while we worship here the tribu-
te that rebukes the nation? Would you
see him among the poor, the old, the
suffering, and the helpless, you would find
him ready to give of his time and his
resources for a righteous cause, a strong leader,
a considerate employer."

Long before the church was emptied,
the body of Senator Hanna, accom-
panied only by members of the family
and Bishop Leonard, was on its way to
Lake View Cemetery, where a tender
farewell was taken in the Memorial
Chapel. The only service there was a
prayer by Bishop Leonard. The body
was deposited in a crypt in the chapel.

As a mark of respect for the dead, busi-
ness was abandoned from 10 o'clock to 12
o'clock to-day. For five minutes,
throughout the city, the street cars
from 1 o'clock to 1:05 o'clock traffic on
all the steam and electric roads was sus-
pended. During a portion of that time
people stood with bowed heads.

The body of Senator Hanna lay in
state in the Chamber of Commerce build-
ing from 10 o'clock until a few min-
utes past 11 o'clock this morning, as it
did the preceding day, and during that
time it was viewed by 25,000 people. Sev-
eral thousand still stood in line when the
doors were closed.

former opponents, who now declared that
henceforth they would endorse the mea-
sures, were loudly applauded.
On the other side a resolution reinter-

PNEUMONIA IN CHICAGO.
Over 200 people died of pneumonia in
Chicago last year. In every case the dis-
ease resulted from a cold. Had the cold
been promptly and properly treated it
would not have become pneumonia. This
statement is abundantly
proven by the fact that among the ten-
of thousands throughout this country
who use Chamberlain's Cough Remedy
to cure their colds, no case of pneumonia
has ever been reported. Chamberlain's
Cough Remedy has gained its wide rep-
utation and enormous sale by the prompt
and effectual cures of colds, and can
always be depended upon. For sale by
all druggists.



Have you been "pinched"—
not in our shoes!

FOR \$3.50, WE GIVE YOU
PERFECT FOOT COMFORT.

We've examined every good
shoe in the market. We ac-
knowledge there are other
good shoes for \$3.50, but ours
go a step ahead in style.



MEN & BOYS OUTFITTERS.

ing the late action of the camp was in-
troduced and then withdrawn by Judge
George L. Christian. The hour was late
and the way was opened for the reopen-
ing of the whole question at a future
meeting. There will in all probability
be a great debate, but it appears not
unlikely from the looks of things that
night that the test in the Senate will
camp will reverse its first decision on the
bill, and with Mr. Rixey, press it through
Congress at its next session.

The Speech of Mr. Rixey.

As indicated above, Mr. Rixey appeared
at the session of the camp to explain
in detail his bill, which had some time
ago been made the subject of a formal
protest by the body. The measure is
brief and simple and much misunder-
stood. It provides two things: (1) That
all soldiers' homes and other institutions
maintained by the government for the
disabled soldiers and sailors of the United
States, shall be open to all soldiers and
sailors of the Civil War of 1861-1865 upon
the same terms and without discrimina-
tion as to whether they were upon the
side of the Union or the Confederacy;

and (2) that the benefit of the laws now
aiding for soldiers' homes in the several
States shall be extended to those States
which maintain or establish soldiers'
homes for veterans of the Confederacy.
In opening his speech, Mr. Rixey, who
was introduced by Captain John Lamb,
his colleague in Congress, expressed am-
barrassment. He was coming to plead
for a case that he had already decided.
The thing that reminded him of the story of
the Southern judge, who in a certain
cause had made up his mind in advance
and announced to the attorneys present
that he didn't care to hear any argu-
ment at all. When they emphasized their
right to be heard the learned judge said
full of cotton, opened a
newspaper, propped his feet up on the
table and then shouted to the lawyers
to go ahead and talk as much as they
desired. The cases were somewhat sim-
ilar, the congressman said.

Then he took up his subject. He gave
a rapid glance at the conditions im-
mediately following the war, when, opposed
on all sides, the Southern man bravely
took up his task and set out to win back
his place in the country's life. From
that long ago day until the recent past
he has been discriminated against by the
Federal government, against which he
and his sons and daughters and sons of
Confederate soldiers could not enter and
Confederate positions in the army and
navy of their country. Not until 1888 was
this condition changed. Then in the face
of a war with Spain and a possible con-
flict of European nations, Washington
saw the need of a united nation. The
Southern congressmen realized their op-
portunity and seized it.
"It was my privilege and my pleasure,"
said Mr. Rixey, "to request, almost to
demand, that the Southern men be recog-
nized as soldiers. In response to this re-
quest, this demand, President McKinley
did what was asked. He gave the mem-
bers in the regular army and in the vol-
unteers and many other com-
missions in the volunteer army."

SCORED THE GOVERNMENT.

Proceeding, Mr. Rixey scored the na-
tional government and the President for
what he declared to be a wholesale dis-
crimination against the Southern man and
the people of the South. He said that the
people of the South, through the entire gov-
ernment, were being treated as second-
class citizens. He said that the Southern
man, from the President down to the
lowest official, was being treated as a
bigger of his ancient foes, or to open
the doors of soldiers' homes in the South
to Federal veterans and negroes. It
merely established a right. No Confed-
erate is forced to enter a national home,
but his right to go there if he feels like
it. The return trip to the South is a
right now denied—his affairs are given
more, the Southern States are given equal
rights with the Northern in the sharing
of the money distributed for the main-
tenance of Civil War veterans. This
money is given to the State and not to
any home, and the State continues to
regulate the affairs of its own homes.
Therefore, no Southern institution of
the sort need admit a Yankee or a negro,
unless it feels disposed to do so.

Mr. Rixey spoke with great earnest-
ness, and went over his ground care-
fully, and thoroughly.
"Forty years after the war," he said,
"it is time to get it. It is the duty of the
Southern man to insist upon equal rights
under the law. So far as the Soldiers'
Home bill is concerned, your country-
men of the North are not to be denied a
right now denied—his affairs are given
more, the Southern States are given equal
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more, the Southern States are given equal
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of the money distributed for the main-
tenance of Civil War veterans. This
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Home bill is concerned, your country-
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any home, and the State continues to
regulate the affairs of its own homes.
Therefore, no Southern institution of
the sort need admit a Yankee or a negro,
unless it feels disposed to do so."

had said. He emphasized the point that
the bill was "permanently" in that it
simply established a right which the
Confederate veteran may exercise if he
feels like it, and in no sense of the word
obligatory.

Dr. George Christian followed along the
same line, thanked Mr. Rixey as the
"defender of the rights of the Confed-
erate soldier," and called upon the camp
to make the suggested demand upon the
government.
In answering for the opposition, Judge
Christian denied that the measure was a
voluntary one on the part of the gov-
ernment. He said that the particular
vice in the bill was that it forced the
Southern States to open the doors of
their homes to anybody the government
chose to send there—Yankees and ne-
groes. Mr. Rixey interrupted him to
reiterate what he had said before. The
government gives \$100 for each veteran
cared for by the State. This cost, how-
ever, is not the cost of the bill. The cost
of the bill is the cost of the State in-
stitution under its control. The money is
paid to the States and the States con-
duct the homes in such manner as to
make them seem best, admitting Con-
federate soldiers, or both, or the gen-
eral public, if they like. The only
thing the government is to do is to give
the \$100 for every civil war veteran thus
cared for. Judge Christian resumed his
speech and then offered a resolution
which he believed would settle the matter
temporarily and discussed at another
time. The resolution thanked Mr. Rixey
for his address, but declared that "the
camp has calmly and deliberately ex-
pressed its opinion on this subject and it
sees no reason to change that opinion."

Great applause greeted General Fitz-
hugh Lee, who then took the floor, and
in a five-minute speech came out strongly
in favor of the Rixey bill. He said he
was a man who believed in getting every-
thing that could be gotten for the Con-
federate soldier. He argued along the
line followed out by Mr. Rixey, and ex-
pressed his thorough and hearty ap-
proval of the measure.
"I want to say," said Colonel John
Murphy, rising, "that up to this time I
have been opposed to the Rixey bill;
after this time I shall be in favor of it."
Colonel Murphy was loudly cheered.
One or two others spoke briefly, and
Judge Christian finally withdrew his res-
olution. Mr. E. A. Catlin said that the
next time the camp discussed the mat-
ter he wanted every member to be not-
ified in advance. He was in favor of the
bill, and had been in favor of it all along,
and would have no objection to the ac-
tion of the camp had he been present.

Pending a decision on the time for a
second discussion of the bill, the camp
adjourned, after one of the longest ses-
sions in its history.

CHARTER AMENDMENT.

The attendance at the meeting was very
large. The amendment to the charter, by
which the camp to dispose of its prop-
erty, was adopted—yes, 156; noes, none.
The amendment reads as follows:
"Section 3.—Said association may ac-
quire title to and hold land for the pur-
pose of building a home for invalid and
suffering Confederate soldiers, or for the
education and maintenance of the chil-
dren of invalid, infirm and deceased Con-
federate soldiers; and may acquire title
to, own and occupy a lot and building for
its hall, portrait gallery, furniture, fix-
tures and library; and it may dispose of
said lot and building, portraits, furniture,
fixtures and library as it may deem prop-
er."

"Provided, that the said association shall
not hold any land more than five hun-
dred acres of land."

FACULTY NOT DISTURBED

Do Not Think Medical College
of Virginia Will be Sacrificed.
The faculty of the Medical College of
Virginia are looking on with little con-
cern while the Legislature discusses
whether or not it will sell the college
property.

Few of the faculty are inclined to be-
lieve that the Legislature will sacrifice
the State's property in this way. The
college is, from the State's standpoint,
nothing more than real estate improved
by buildings of brick and mortar. It is
the strength of the teaching force and
the wisdom of the management which
makes the institution what it is. It is
not the buildings, the faculty, the
or several members of the faculty, they
get nothing for their teaching, and give their
time because of old associations and the
good they may do. They say they would
be no poorer if the college were closed,
as it very likely would be if sold. Medi-
cal colleges are not usually money-
making institutions, and hence few would
want to buy it. And yet members of the
Legislature believe it would be a poor
advertisement for the State, in face of the
revival or newborn interest in education,
to close one of its oldest institutions of
learning.

New Train to West Point.

The Southern Railway will put on a
mail car on the Richmond and West Point
route, leaving this city at 4:45 A. M. daily
and carrying mails to all points along
the line. The train with mail car will
make the return trip to this city in the
afternoon, arriving here at 5:30
P. M. This train will be put on Monday
and will be operated daily thereafter. The
mail car will be of great value to
merchants and others.

MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS

Frequently find it necessary to have
BANKING FACILITIES in addition to
those offered by local banks.

...THE... First National Bank

OF RICHMOND, VIRGINIA,
WITH
One Million Dollars Capital and Surplus.
Four Million Dollars Deposits.
Six Million Dollars Total Resources.
Offers Just the Additional Facilities Required.

VIRGINIUS NEWTON, President.
JOHN M. MILLER, Jr., Vice-President.
CHAS. B. BURNETT, Assistant Cashier.
J. O. JOPLIN, Assistant Cashier.

BAXTER & CO. ARE TO PAY CREDITORS

Stockholders Voluntarily Go
Down Into Own Pockets to
Meet Obligations.

(By Associated Press.)
PITTSBURGH, PA., Feb. 19.—A. B. Bax-
ter and Company, the brokerage house,
which was caught in the recent cotton
"corner" to the extent of \$500,000, an-
nounced through their Pittsburgh rep-
resentatives to-day that they will pay all
claims in full. The stockholders, it is
said, have voluntarily gone down in their
own pockets to meet these obligations,
and although the absence of several in-
fluential members of the firm in Europe
temporarily delays liquidation a few
weeks, it is said that dollar for dollar
will be paid by the middle of March.

VIRGINIA BRIEFS

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
ONANCOCK, VA., Feb. 19.—Owing to
the long continued cold and freezing
weather, the oyster business on the bay
has been almost at a standstill since
December 15. On the ocean side, better
conditions prevail. Large shipments by
rail and vessel have been made, and high
prices realized.
FREDERICKSBURG, VA.—George Mot-
ley, son of Col. Charles N. Motley, of Cal-
cifer county, accidentally shot himself in
the hand while handling a pistol. The
bullet passed through his hand, and he
was brought to this city for treatment.
MONTICELLO, VA.—Heavy ice in the
rivers has stopped the steamers on the
Potomac in Washington and on the Rap-
pahannock.
KADODVA, VA.—A house on Fourth
Street, valued at \$100 and owned by the
Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Company,
was burned Wednesday afternoon. All of
the household effects of Mr. Bryan, the
tenant who occupied it, were saved.
CHARLES CITY, VA.—The board of
superior courts have decided to hold regular
sessions on the fourth Monday of each
month, the old County Court day, which
has been in vogue for many years, of the
county is transacted on those days.

No Old Stock.

A Yankee opened a store in Birming-
ham, next door to an Englishman in the
same line of business. Thereupon the
Englishman put up a placard reading:
"Established Fifty Years." The American
responded, with one reading thus: "Es-
tablished Yesterday; No Old Stock."

TREGELLAS, HERTEL & CO., WHOLESALE

Dry Goods and Notions,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Desire to give notice that
they were not injured by fire
and are ready for business.

Tregellas, Hertel & Co.

LADIES should by all means use "CYDONIN."

Their skin is tender and
more susceptible to the ef-
fects of chilling blasts. If
applied at night, this ex-
quisite preparation will
leave the burning sensation
incident to ROUGH, CHAP-
PED, IRRITATED SKIN,
and impart a velvety soft-
ness so much desired by
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